THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER M. D.,
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The British Whig (Daily and Weekly) has by far the largest circulation of any newspaper in this part of Canada West.

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The large class of Subscribers, who forget or neglect their obligations to pay the small sums due for their Newspapers, are respectfully reminded that remittances can be safely and without any inconvenience sent by Post.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimi Per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1853.

The Threatening Epidemic.

We offer no apology for the introduction of this fearful topic. The fact that cholera again menaces these countries is now too apparent to be questioned or treated with indifference, and the well ascertained conditions which govern its developement too well known to excuse inattention. We regret that a hope of immunity from its ravages should be predicated upon the circumstance that winter is likely to interpose a sufficient obstacle, because we fear that such a hope may render the public mind incautious of the means of prevention, and because it is not at all impossible that this disease may reach us before the cold which is regarded as a bar to its progress, has fully set in. The General Board of Health in Great Britain has shewn that even instances where a winter of great severity has not moderated the virulence of the disease.—But admitting that frost is a barrier, we have yet to want a couple of months before that seals up the obnoxious auxiliaries of cholera, and with the now so rapid modes of communication with Europe, the pestilence may be at our doors in a fortnight, if indeed its seeds are not already on their way across the Atlantic. We may yet indulge the reasonable hope that it will not come to us in its most malignant type through some infected emigrant ships by the St. Lawrence, as in 1832, or that if it should come first to the American border, it will reach us at a season which will mitigate its severity; yet all things fairly and favorably considered, it behoves us to contemplate its approach with the purpose of using all the efforts necessary to render its advent as innocuous as possible. It is indeed unhappily true that no sovereign specific remedy for cholera has as yet been discovered, no sure antidote found against its assaults, but it is nevertheless a cause of much comfort that the means of mitigating its virulence and rendering its attacks less probable are demonstrably known, and under such hopeful circumstances, it surely becomes the duty of every prudent person to acquire this important knowledge, and when acquired to reduce it into actual practice. It is not too much to say, considering the experience which has been gained upon this momentous subject, that were every citizen to use the means within his reach for meeting the visitation, this otherwise frightful scourge, would number very few victims. There are, at all times, in every large community, persons whose impaired constitutions render them vulnerable to the influence of epidemic disgases, and it would be unreasonable to judge of the success of sanitary precautions by the levies made from among this class, but where there is good general health, we hold that the history of this epidemic shows that with due care, it may withstand its attacks. In this matter, the interests of all the citizens are at stake. Here they are one large partnership. The rich and the poor are equally shareholders, the public health is the capital stock and an inroad from any quarter weakens the soundness of the whole. To the folly, neglect, excess or other offence of a neighbor, the careful and prudent liver may become a victim. The unclean habits of some wretched vice-abandoned family may poison a locality and give a dreadful impulse to the deadly foe. From these sources, our greatest danger is, perhaps, to be apprehended; and to the prevention of such causes our civic authorities are bound officially to have respect. But it is also quite evident that the private citizen is not a whit the less interested in the reduction of all nuisances and that a jealousy scrutiny of the sanatory condition of his neighborhood will be greatly helpful in preserving the great whole from liability to infection.

We commend the subject to the consideration of every reflective man and woman, well persuaded that the utmost caution is imperiously required, and that upon the general faithfulness in regard to the means of prevention will depend the less practicable resort to the means of cure.—*Montreal Sun.*

The Lost Ship Southerner.

The following letter from Capt. Russell, of the lost ship Southerner, to his owners, details the manner in which he and his shipwrecked crew were treated by the American Consul after they were rescued by the Marshfield and carried to London:—

London, October 4, 1853.

Messrs. Stanton & Thomson.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed is a duplicate of my last [particulars of the loss of the ship], since when the Marshfield arrived at this port on the 30th ult. I immediately called upon the United States Consul at this port and noted my protest. We were in a most destitute condition, and he could scarce credit I was what I represented myself to be. Fortunately for me, whilst lying in the Downs, Captain Daggett, of Glasgow, learnt our situation, and on my arrival here I found a letter from him with an offer of assistance, with power to draw on him for my immediate necessities. After showing this to the Consul he reluctantly accepted my draft for just sufficient to partly clothe myself, and would not make any advances to pay off my crew, urging as a reason that he was about winding up his business to make way for his successor, who is expected to-day. My crew he sent to lodgings, and only yesterday did he, at my most urgent demands, give them any clothing, although I had repeatedly shown him their condition.—Without money or clothes, they have been a great source of annoyance to me, though I can hardly blame them, for they were miserable indeed. I expect to receive some funds from Captain Daggett, to-day to pay them off; he writes to me that it has been the custom in New York to pay them until the ship was lost, although they cannot legally claim after the last port of delivery—of this latter I am aware, and therefore shall only pay them to the last day of loading at Glasgow, not wishing to go beyond the statute, yet to pacify them, and leaving the balance of time to your own judgment. I shall give them a certificate that they did their duty until the foundering of the ship, which I hope will prove satisfactory. I have an offer of a passage home from Glasgow and shall avail my self of it, and hope to get through here to-day. Yesterday, after strong persuasion, I got the Consul to extend my protest, which is accomplished, and I shall bring with me a certified copy. Here I have met with no one who I could advise with, therefore had to proceed according to my own judgment, and sincerely do I hope that I have done right; should such not be the case, I trust it will be attributed to an error of the head and not of the heart. I individually can get no relief from the Consul, not even my small stipend for board; for, according to his theory, I am not in a destitute condition, when I have a letter empowering me to draw funds in my possession; in fact, gentlemen, the neglect of my shipwrecked crew by the one whom they look to for relief has been shameful, and as an American I can hardly look upon the conduct of the official but with scorn and contempt. My men were true to their duty until the last, and thus it was that none of their effects were saved. It was pitiful indeed to see them times begging for clothes, and looked upon with scorn, put off from day to day with promises. By the next mail I hope to have all settled, and will write again. Little, when I left Glasgow, did I think that I should be placed in this awkward predicament, and I shall always attribute our loss solely to the hurricane; for I am candidly of opinion that, with ordinary weather, we could have got her safe in somewhere.

4 P.M.,—I have settled with the crew, and shall leave for Glasgow to-night.

Respectfully, in haste,
your obedient servant,
BENJ. RUSSELL.

Immunity of Jews from Cholera.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR—The immunity from cholera enjoyed by the Jews of this country during the epidemic of 1849, has attracted the attention of the profession, and has been attempted to be explained by peculiarities of diet, viz., the free use of olive oil, abstinence from wines, meats, &c. (Vide Lancet, September 17th and 24th, 1853.) I think these attempted explanations erroneous.

1. Because the Jews resident in other countries do not partake of the same immunity.

2. Because non-Jewish communities in other countries who use oil, &c., largely in their diet enjoy no immunity from cholera.

The true explanation appears to me to be simple and obvious, and in accordance with the well known laws that regulate cholera in common with all other morbid poisons.

When cholera (in its apparently capricious course) settles upon a district, all residents in such district become liable to its influence.

(This explains the premonitory diarrhœa, and the importance of early attention to it.)

The power of resistance to the poison is in a direct ratio, as the vigour of the vital energy in the individual.

As a general rule, the ordinary amount of vital power is sufficient to resist the fatal violence of the poison.

Anything that depresses the vital energy below a certain point—as residence in impure atmosphere, habitual intemperance, or insufficent diet, or excessive fear, &c, renders the individual obnoxious to the fatal action of the poison.

Sometimes the poison attacks a locality in so intense a form as to overcome the usually sufficient resistent power.

If, by generous diet and absence of the depression produced by abject poverty, the vital energy be maintained above a certain point, a comparative immunity from cholera is enjoyed, even in the presence of other unfavorable circumstances.

Thus, dustmen, scavengers, and others, whose occupations are unfavorable, but who live well and are in the receipt of ample wages, enjoyed comparative immunity during the epidemic of 1849.

The immunity enjoyed by the Jewish residents in this country is explicable in accordance with the above laws.

The comparatively small number of the Jewish community, and the almost unbounded charity of its more opulent members, enable the vesteries of the various Synagogues to exercise so complete a supervision over the poorer members, that object poverty is unknown among them; and there is probably no Jew in this country so poor as to be unable to procure a plentiful and wholesome meal. They do not suffer from the depression caused by habitual intoxication. These circumstances in their favor enabled them during the epidemic of 1849 to enjoy an almost complete immunity from the disease, which raged with fearful violence in the immediate neighborhood of the district where they most congregate, and the sanitary condition of which, as regards cleanliness, ventilation, &c., was decidedly unfavorable.

Your obedient servant,
A. WOLFF M.R.C.S., &c.
Surgeon to the Portuguese Synagogues.
225, Shoreditch, Sept.

Our "Lady" of La Salette.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR—I have just seen your paper of the 17th inst., containing Dr. Cumming's letter respecting our lady of la Salette. His remarks are most scandalous; the extracts he gives were written for the education of the faithful alone.

Does Dr. Cumming deny the fact that our Lady interposes on behalf of his faithful persecuted votaries? I will at once convince any candid reader that she does. One Pierre Paulzinetti was charged with a crime while pursuing his missionary work in London. A woman swore to certain acts of indecency; her husband swore to his using the knife; but mark our Lady's interposition. The magistrate considered the woman worthy of belief, but no doubt mistaken, and the husband confessed that the knife he had sworn to might have been a pair of spectacles. Mark also the punishment that followed. The followers of the blessed Virgin discovered the woman, Mrs. Jemima Downes, and her terrors so worked upon her that she thought these innocent people likely to injure her.

Now, I will put this to any person open to conviction, whether the facts are not correctly stated, and whether it may not be considered a miracle, especially when the account is translated from English into Italian, and re-translated into French for the benefit of the inhabitants of Gascony.

Your obedient servant,
A CATHOLIC.

Sept. 21.

Death of Arago.

The serious illness of Francois Dominique Arago, the celebrated French savant, of which we have been informed by our previous European advices, prepares us for the tidings of his death, which is announced by the arrival of the Atlantic. His loss will create a chasm in the scientific world that will be deeply and widely felt in both hemispheres.

M. Arago was born at Estagel, in the south of France, February 26, 1786, and was consequently in his 68th year at the time of his death. At the age of 18 he entered the Polytechnic School at Paris, and after remaining two years in that institution, he received the appointment of Secretary in the Bureau of Longitudes. In this capacity, in conjunction with M. Biot and the Spanish commission, he continued the measurement of an arc of the meridian in Spain, which had been commenced by Delambre and Michain. While at Majorca the Spaniards rose against Napoleon, and being suspected of aiding the French troops, M. Arago was arrested and thrown into prison. After remaining several months in the citadel of Belver, he made his escape in an Algerine vessel to Marseilles. On the voyage, however, he was again taken by a Spanish cruiser, and carried prisoner to Fort Rosas. Released, at length, by the intervention of the Dey of Algiers with the Spanish Government, he once more attempted to return to Algiers, but when almost in port, the vessel in which he had embarked suffered shipwreck. He was thrown on the Sardinian coast, whence he made his way the second time to Algiers. Here he found the old Dey had just been assassinated. He was placed by the new Dey on the list of slaves, and sent on board a piratical vessel to act as interpreter. It was not until 1809 that the demands of the French Consul for his freedom were complied with, and he was permitted to set sail for his native country. After making a narrow escape from an English frigate, he landed safely in France; and at once repaired to Paris. As a reward for the sufferings he had experienced in the discharge of his scientific duties, he was elected at the age of 23 a member of the Academy of Sciences, in place of Lalande, and received from the Emperor, who held him in high esteem, the appointment of Professor at the Polytechnic School. For several years he devoted himself to instruction at this institution in various branches of mathematics. Subsequently, his attention was chiefly given to physics and astronomy, in each of which departments he distinguished himself by important discoveries. Among these may be mentioned the method of determining the diameters of planets, afterwards adopted by Laplace, the discovery of colored polarization and of magnetism by rotation, which gained the Copley medal of the Royal Society—the first time that honor was ever conferred on a Frenchman. His contributions to the various scientific "Transactions" and "Memoirs" of Paris are numerous and important. With Gay-Lussac, he was the founder of the "Annals of Chemistry and Physics." His writings are remarkable for the clearness and beauty of their expositions in the most difficult branches of science. In the sphere of politics the influence of Arago has been conspicuous and effective. He took an active part in the revolution of July in favor of the republican party, and used his efforts to persuade his friend, General Marmont, not to fire upon the people. In 1831 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from Perpignan, and took a prominent rank at once with the party of the extreme left. During the revolution of 1848, Arago was a member of the Provisional Government, in which he acted for a short time as minister of marine, and afterwards as minister of war. His political predelections were in favor of the institutions of the United States. With Marrast and Marie he headed the republicans who desired a similar form of government for France. By his great popularity in his native district, he prevailed on the excited population of the department of the East Pyrenees to abstain from the acts of violence and bloodshed to which they were disposed. He was chosen a member of the National Assembly from this department. After the Provisional Government was discontinued, he was appointed by the Assembly a member of the Executive Committee. In this office he showed great courage and sagacity in the June outbreak. After this event he was made a member of the War Committee. He early declared himself an opponent of Louis Napoleon, and since his accession to power has taken little part in politics.

Arago possessed a vigorous physical organization, a prepossessing exterior, and great vivacity as well as persistence of intellect. With an ardent love of popularity, he was no less fitted to shine in society than in science. He will long be remembered as one of the most versatile as well as the most profound spirits of the present intellectual age.—*New York Tribune.*

PRODUCE OF OHIO.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* for October contains a statement of the shipments of produce from all the shipping points in Ohio last year. It is too voluminous to copy in full, but we have thought an abstract might be interesting. The amount from the vrrious points were as follows:—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Cincinnati	401,211	.....	192,261	5,437
Sandusky	310,483	1,435,412	266,569	81,043
Toledo	415,817	2,812,316	4,107,839	.....
Cleveland	766,000	3,500,000	968,320	....
Huron, Vermilion, Fremont, and Clinton	9,301	501,551	185,001	69,982
Portsmouth	44,620	46,620	360,456	45
Harman	72,175	8,115	45,952	25,851
Gallipolis	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Eastern co's	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,055,607	9,392,229	6,193,137	189,758

Of other staple articles the exports were as follows:—

Beef, bbls.	82,429	Cattle	67,791
Pork, "	233,871	Hogs	181,772
Lard, kegs	575,493	Whisky, bbls	401,660
Lard Oil bbls.	28,126	Tobacco, hhds	26,958
Tallow, lbs.	521,268	Seeds, bush.	86,411
Butter, "	3,254,320	Beans, bbls.	5,000
Cheese, "	3,569,355	Wool, lbs.	5,914,908

The total valuation of all the articles, exported as above mentioned, was $40,216,736.

MONTREAL SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—We learn that the first vessels for this Company, of which Edmonstone Allen & Co., Montreal, are the Agents, have been contracted for, and are now building in the Clyde. They are of 1,875 tons, new register measurement, and will be fitted with engines of 350 horse-power, guaranteed to propel the vessels ten knots an hour, and enable them to make the passage from Liverpool to Quebec in a period not exceeding twelve days. The first vessel is to be completed by the 1st of June next. The others will follow in quick succession. Arrangements are also in progress to put a similar vessel into the trade from London to Montreal.

COMMERCE OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—In an annual return lately issued, showing the quantity of articles of British produce and manufactures taken by each country last year, we find that Russia took at her northern ports to the value of £994,330; at her ports in the Black Sea, £105,587; in all, £1,099,917;—while Turkey took, in Turkey Proper, £2,069,913; in Wallachia and Moldavia, £269,533; in Syria and Palestine, £511,096; in all $2,860,542. Speaking roundly, Turkey, with her twenty or thirty millions of population, takes three times more of British produce and manufactures than Russia with her sixty millions.

Railroad Items.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD COMPANY.—We learn from the Quebec Gazette, that Mr. Simpson, of the Montreal Bank, and Mr. Ridout, of Upper Canada Bank, have been appointed joint Treasurers of this Company.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD.—The earnings of the Watertown and Rome Road for September, were:

Passengers	$19,113.16
Freight	21,950.62
Other sources	855.60

The Rome Sentinel says this is a large increase over September of last year, and over the business of any previous month since the opening of the road.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.—The Barrie Herald says, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., the first passenger car from Toronto made its welcome appearance at the head of the Bay. There were upwards of seventy passengers on the train, on its arrival at the station. It is the intention, we understand for the present to run through but one Daily Express Train; passengers will then leave Toronto at the usual hour every morning, (Sundays excepted) and Barrie for Toronto at about 1 p. m.

The section of the Great Western Railway between Hamilton and Niagara Falls is to be opened on the 3rd of November, with great ceremony.

A HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.—The Scientific American has an engraving of the Railroad which is to run a hundred miles an hour with perfect safety. Its distinctive principle is, that the cars run upon a single rail, which is raised sufficiently high from the track for the train to be hung upon it. The train is, in fact, placed astraddle of the rail, running upon wheels, to whose axles the cars are hung. It is obvious that, with the rail running, as it were, through the car, the latter could not be thrown off the track by any amount of speed; and no obstruction of sufficient magnitude to do mischief could be made to lay upon a single rail raised six or eight feet from the ground.

THE CRISIS AND THE RAILROADS.—The Hamilton Spectator, on the subject of the Grand Trunk Railroad and the money crisis in England writes:

"We have reason to believe that undertaking has been already affected, and that is in a very crippled condition: information received prior to the warlike intelligence by the Atlantic, goes far to prove that its position is less stable than the organs are willing to admit; hence the desire to bolster up its credit and prevent the public knowing the true state of things. It seems that the organs of the Grand Trunk have no fears for anything but our "gigantic railway enterprise," which of course means the undertaking they have laboured assiduously to puff into notice at the expense of the Great Western; we regret that we cannot coincide with the Leader and Herald in their glowing anticipations, but should it turn out that we have formed a wrong estimate of the stability of the Grand Trunk, we shall be most agreeably disappointed."

All Stocks have of course been "affected" by the present depressed condition of the money market. Consols have declined 7 per cent. since last January; but that the Grand Trunk Railway "is in a very crippled condition" is a statement that we now hear for the first time from the Hamilton Spectator, a hostile source. It is well known that the Spectator is in the interest of the Great Western Railroad; and there are persons connected with that railroad who have vowed to use all their influence—and it is not much, we are happy to know—to injure the Grand Trunk Railroad; in fact to prevent its obtaining the countenance of British capitalists! And a sillier threat was never made. That the Spectator has been instructed by persons of this disposition to write disparagingly of our great Provincial enterprises is not surprising. We only desire that the public should understand the object of the parties who spread these rumours, that their position is avowedly hostile to the Grand Trunk, and they have ventured on the silly threat of damaging the Grand Trunk in the eyes of British Capitalists. As to the allusion to the "organs" and the "bolstering up," it is sufficient to reply that the information respecting the stable condition of the Grand Trunk comes through the Montreal Herald, no friendly source, and that the concern is in no condition to require bolstering up; it is only necessary to contradict slanders when they appear.—[Leader.

Freedom of the Guildry of Perth to Lord Palmerston,

The Guildry of Perth having also resolved to make the noble Lord a burgess of guild, that honour was conferred in the Guildhall, in the presence of a large number of the brethren, the Dean of Guild presiding. The minute of the guildry recording their resolution to invite the noble Lord to accept this honour bore that it was unanimously offered in consideration of his "manly, firm, and independent spirit and conduct" in the management of the public affairs of the country to which he had been called.

LORD PALMERSTON then received "stone and lime" of the city, according to ancient usage, and, having become "solemnly bound" to discharge every civil and religious duty which the office legally implies, said:—My Lord Dean of Guild,—I beg to return you my most sincere thanks for having thus completed my creation. (Applause and laughter.) Imperfection is the lot of human nature, but to be an imperfect citizen of Perth would indeed be a great mortification to me, or anybody else who esteems as highly as I do the people who inhabit the most distinguished city. (Cheers.) I only hope that I shall not be too hard pressed to fulfil the declaration which I have just made, and that the duties which I may be called upon to perform may in some degree be measured out to me with due consideration of the distance at which I have to execute them. (Laughter.) With regard to the trophie which the Dean has just adverted to, I certainly think all parties who have concurred in the improvements of our commercial system may be proud of having done a good work, the results of which long, I trust, be felt for the benefit of the whole country. And there is this remarkable circumstances in connexion with the carrying out of these improvements—viz., that no question which had so much divided the opinion of mankind, having been carried one way, had so quickly made converts of those who during the discussion held an opposite and contrary opinion. (Hear, hear.) For we are now all Freetraders (cheers); there is no party in the country that now holds the principles of free trade to be a mistake and an injury to the country. I had, not very long ago, the good fortune to meet with an old friend who had been for five or six years absent from the country in a far distant situation, and who said that he could hardly believe he was come back to the same country from which he went; he found such an entire difference in the general feeling of everybody with whom he came in contact.—When he went away people were complaining of this, and finding fault with that, and grumbling with something else; but now he found all classes admitting that they were in a flourishing condition, and that there was a general feeling of contentment and satisfaction wherever he went. (Cheers.) It is true that national examples are slow of imitation. There is in other countries that which existed here—namely, private and particular interests which conflict with the general good—honestly and sincerely often, as well as sometimes founded in selfish motives. But in the countries abroad there is, I am sorry to say, still great prejudice against those principles of commercial freedom which have been established so much to the advantage of this country. Yet, depend upon it, the example of England will sooner or later tell.—(Hear.) People may at first be frightened at the consequences of the perfect freedom of commerce which we have adopted, and, though they may thus be slow to follow our example, depend upon it that example will, the longer we continue to pursue it, and extend it, in as far as circumstances may enable us, yet tell on every nation of the world.—But even if it should not—even if they keep to their restrictive system, we have already benefitted, and shall continue to benefit, ourselves, for under the old system we bought dear—under the new buy from them cheap. (Cheers.) It is no argument that we should not seek to maintain and extend this system of free trade because other nations won't do it. It is for us to do justly and rightly, and, if we continue to do so, we shall yet be able to untie the shackles by which industry is bound, and sooner or later unite in levelling all those barriers which the prejudice and ignorance of mankind have in former times established to resist and prevent that intercourse between nation and nation which not only tends to promote national prosperity, but the progress of civilization and the happiness of the world. (Much cheering.)

The proceedings then terminated.

Interesting from Buenos Ayres.

We have received files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 20th of August. The political news is not of much importance, but we extract a few items of much general interest.

The British Packet of August 13th, says: In a series of meetings of the Chambers of Representatives, which have taken place during the past week, we have had an extra amount of animated discussion, with rather meagre results, in our humble opinion. The project of the Executive with regard to the pending State trials has been trimmed into a sort of negative authorization to employ the ordinary means at their disposal; in doing which they may reckon on the sympathy and moral countenance of the Chamber.

The point now under discussion is the total or partial renovation of the Chamber itself—its existence having been prolonged beyond the prescribed term, by the circumstances in which the province has latterly been placed. It is proposed that the new Legislature shall be installed on the 17th of Sept., in which case the time appears nothing too long for the preliminary arrangements. The Minister of Finance has presented the account of the expenses of the late rebellion, amounting to $254,921 4, metalic, and $74,020,680 3½ rials currency—a much less sum than we, in common with many others, expected. Such are the direct expenses; but the immediate and prospective losses to the community who can calculate?

The State trials had commenced, and parties aggrieved are called upon by the respective Judges to present their reclamations and evidence.

A passenger who had arrived at Buenos Ayres from Mendoza, confirmed the report that the constitution promulgated by the Congress of Santa Fe had in general been accepted and sworn to by the interior provinces.

Another passenger arrived from the Rosario, reported that Lagos, Carpinteros, and vrious others of the refugees, were residing there in a strictly private capacity. Also that the Mendozino Contingents had been embarked at the Rosario, and were believed to have passed to the territory of Entre Rios. The general wish apparently predominant in Santa Fe, was in favor of peace and alliance with Buenos Ayres.

In the Judiciary of Buenos Ayres, Doctors Alsina, Gamboa, and Velez Sarsfield, had declined their appointments as President and Members of the Supreme Court of Justice.

In the House of Representatives, Deputy Montesdeoca also presented a draft of law declaring the sessions of the present Legislature of Buenos Ayres terminated;—providing for the entire renovation of the Chamber, and fixing the opening of the new Legislature for the 11th of September, which was duly seconded and referred to the Committe of Constitutional Affairs.

A decree puplished in the *Progresso* fixes the monthly pay of soldiers in active service at $200, and another of the same date assigns the troops of the garrison $20 per month additional, on account of the present dearth of provisions. In a note addressed to the authorities, Senor Valentin Cardoso resigns his office as Commandant of the Parque de Artillerin, which was admitted with thanks for the estimable manner in which he had discharged his duty.

Speaking of the rate of the weather, the *British Packet*, of August 6, remarks:—"Yesterday, day of "Lady of the Snow," [*Nuestra Senora de las Nieves,*] we had actually a fall of snow; a slight rarely seen, and that has, perhaps, not been seen for the last twenty years in the city of Buenos Ayres!

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT MONTREAL.—On Tuesday last was sold the following lots, the property of John Donegani, at the suit of the Banque du Peuple:—Lot 2, to Galarneau & Roy, £6,100; 4, H. Stephens, £1,750; 5, A. E. Moutmarquet, £2550; 6, Bank, £2350; 7, Bank, £3,000; 8, Mrs. Donegani, £1,900; 9, G. D. Watson, £450; 10, Prowse, £185; 11, Mrs. Donegani, £200. 12, Jno. Torrance, £560; 13, Hy. Joseph, £855; 14, Mrs. Donegani, £90; 15, Bank, £175; 16, City Corporation, £250; 17, P. E. Leduc, £101; 20, Judge Meredith, £65; 21, Mrs. Donegani, £65; 22, Bank, £200; 23, Bank, £250; 24, G. B. Muir, £300.

SISTERLY AFFECTION.—At a "protracted meeting" held whilom, not a thousand miles from Ballston Spa, an ancient sister in the church arose and relieved herself as follows:—"I see young ladies here who think more of gewgaws, furbelces, ribbons, and laces, than they do of their Creator. I loved them once, and adorned my hat with French artificial flowers, bright colored ribbons, and sky blue trimmings, but I found they were dragging me down to h—ll, and I took them off and gave them to my sister."

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE FROM MONTREAL.—The returns published up to the 15th of October, by the Montreal Board of Brokers, show that the quantity of wheat received at that port during the present season is much greater than that of last year; in 1852, 535,650 bushels; in 1853, 732,475 bushels. In flour the increase is only some 20,000 barrels, the whole quantity this year being 454,359 barrels. The increase in the quantity of wheat shipped from Montreal, is even greater than in the receipts; in 1852, 262,264 bushels; in 1853, 440,861 bushels. In flour, on the contrary, the shipments are nearly the same as last year. The quantity of peas shipped by sea is nearly double that of last year, and the increase must be chiefly the produce of Lower Canada, because the amount received at Montreal from above, is but little larger than last year, a satisfactory indication of increased produce in one article at least, in the sister province. Barley, of which only 734 bushels were shipped in 1852, is returned this year at 87,770.

STOPPAGE OF TROOPS FROM BERMUDA AT HALIFAX.—We learn, from the Halifax papers of the 12th instant, that the steamer Vulcan, from Portsmouth, via Bermuda, Oct. 2, arrived at Halifax, Oct. 9, with 350 troops. A portion of the troops were destined for Bermuda, but as the yellow fever was still raging there when the Vulcan touched, the troops were brought on to Halifax. Probably in no place has this terrible scourge been more virulent and carried off a larger number than in Bermuda, heretofore considered quite a healthy station.

Mr. Pay's First Concert.

Mr. Pay's first Concert comes off this evening at the City Hall. One hundred children, of all ages, have been brought into a good state of training under Mr. Pay's management. Many lovers of music have from time to time gone to witness the progress the children were making in their interesting studies, and came away well pleased, and with a certainty of Mr. Pay's ultimate success. The Concert will no doubt be unusually interesting.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

BY TELEGRAPH AND OTHERWISE.

BOSTON, October 21.

The ship *Sagadahock*, on board of which 70 deaths from Cholera have been reported, is below this city. The Mayor and Aldermen held a special meeting this morning, and passed an order for the committee on international health, that the danger from its approach may be averted from the city.

CINCINNATI, October 20th.

In the Martha Washington case to-day, the counsel for the defence made a motion to quash the indictment, on the ground that the United States had no jurisdiction over inland waters, and if they had, the law giving it was unconstitutional.—Judge McLean decided that the N. S. had jurisdiction, and that the law was consutitutional.

New York, Oct. 22.

Gov. Seward delivered the address last night before the members of the American Institute at the Tabernacle. The building was crowded excess, and thousands were turned away. His address was much applauded.

In the case of Gilmour vs. the Hudson River RR Company, for injuries sustained by collision of the train, the jury have given the plaintiff $5000 damages.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. P.

IMPORTS.

October 21.—Str. New York, Ogdensburgh,—1 lot household furniture, J. C. Blasdell. Str. Lady, Cape Vincent,—1 package books, J. Duff; 1 box, E. W. Palmer; 1 box oysters, W. S. Wian & Co.; 1 box fruit, Wm. Ross. Steamer Magnet, Ogdensburgh,—1 box furs, C. Wright; 1 box furs, J. Twaddell. Str Lady, C. Vincent,—1 box oysters, S. C. Edwards; 2 beams warp, W. Asselstine; 1 case, S. Smith; 2 bales, Alex. Ross; 1 bale robes 3 packages, H. Sigman; 9 bales goods, D. C. Hickey; 1 cask, M. W. Strange; 8 bales, 2 cases dry goods, Jas. Hickey; 10 bales twine, Browne & Harty; 1 box, J. B. Sweet; 4 boxes clocks, G. Spangenberg; 8 cases toys, owners; 1 bale, J. Gillespie; 1 box, H. Haldridge. Barge Dauntless, Quebec,—352 tons pig iron, E. Berry. Str. Ontario, Oswego,—1 bale glassware, 1 box drugs, G. Baker & Co.; 9 boxes ware, 11 bundles shovels, 1 roll leather, 2 bdls whips, John Fraser; 7 cases, 5 kegs varnish, J. Hart; 8 boxes matches, T. Hendry; 5 beams warp, owners; 32 bales brown corn, W. T. Wood; 47 bdls chair seats, C. P. Russell.

EXPORTS.

October 20.—Str. Lady of the Lake, Cape Vincent,—13 bales pelts.

October 21.—Schr. Helen Blood, Oswego,—137,2-4 feet sawed lumber, 24,000 lath.

Arrivals at the City Hotel.

October 22nd.—Thos. Scott, Amherst Island; Robt. Scott, do.; H. Benson, England; Rev. C. C. Johnson, & lady, Coburg; Master Clark, Coburg; Rev. T. Bonsfield, Wolfe Island; T. Chambers, Simcoe Falls; F. V. Carey, M. D., Napanee; C. H. Watson, Kingston; Rev. Mr. Lauder, Napanee; Rev. E. C. Bower, & lady, Sydenham; R. Ham, Fredericksburgh; W. Cull, Sydenham; John Ham, Fredericksburgh; T. P. Turtle, Troy, N. Y.; James Martin, Toronto; A. Taylor, Hamilton.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 23d instant, MRS. P. J. BUCKLEY, aged 32 years.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Queen and Wellington Streets, on TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

AUCTION.

INTENDED TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on the Farm of the Rev. J. A. Allen, Wolfe Island, several head of Ayrshire, Canadian and Grade Cattle, and some Sheep and Lambs. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of Tuesday, 1st November next. Terms.—12 months credit on approved endorsed notes on all sums over two pounds. Other conditions to be made known on the day of sale.

Mr. Hawkins purposes having 100 half blood Leicester Sheep on the ground for sale, about 60 of which are fat.

Oct. 30, 1853. 244

RECEIVED at the Stores of the Subscriber,—
Per Steamer Canadian,
20 Barrels Fine Flour, "Dartford Mills."
10 do do "Percy do
Per Steamer Novelty,
50 Barrels Fine Flour, "S. Smith's Mills"
7 do Middlings,
Per Steamer Canadian,
128 Bbls superfine Flour, "Consecon Mills."
10 do do do "Dartford do
Per Steamer Crescent,
5 Bags Hazel Nuts,
1 Case Orange and Lemon Peel,
2 Bags Seed,
1 Keg Carbonate Soda,
3 Bags Alspice,
Per Steamer Bay of Quinte,
17 Bbls superfine Flour, "Prince Ed. Mills"
JOHN CARRUTHERS.
Kingston, 22nd Oct., 1853.

WANTED.

A COOK—to assist also in Housework. Apply at this office.
Kingston, 18th Oct., 1853. 239

This Day.

CREDIT SALE
OF
BUILDING LOTS.

FOR SALE.—Forty valuable Building Lots, situate on Centre Street, between Union Street and Princess Street, in the City of Kingston.

The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, FORTY LOTS of Land, varying from one fifth of an acre to an acre each, situated in a healthy and commanding position in Centre Street, in this city, and within twenty minutes walk of the Market Square. Centre Street has been macadamized throughout, and a Plank Walk from end to end is in course of construction.

The lots will be sold on a credit of five years, one sixth only payable in cash, and the balance secured by mortgage on the property itself.

A plan of the property may be seen and every information obtained on application at the office of Alexander Campbell, Esq., Princess Street, or to the undersigned.

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, Oct. 17, 1853. 239

TOLLS OF THE KINGSTON AND Napanee and Boundary AND WATERLOO ROADS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, until twelve o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, from Persons desirous of leasing any one or more of the Toll Gates on the above Roads for one year, commencing with the 11th November next. The Toll Bar on the Boundary and Waterloo to be taken with Toll-Gate No. 1, and No. 5 with a Check Gate, which is to be placed at or near the NAPANEE BRIDGE, (at which the Tolls are not to exceed 1d. for every two horse Team,) and the Tolls passing through both are not to exceed the present tolls taken at No. 5. Accompanying each Tender must be the name of two respectable persons as securities for the fulfilment of the conditions of Lease.

Should the Tenders offered not be satisfactory, the Tolls of any such Gate or Gates will be let by PUBLIC AUCTION, on some day of which due notice will be given.

By order of the Committee.
G. H. DETLOR,
County Clerk.
County Council Office,
Kingston, 12th Oct., 1853. 238

To Farmers, Butchers, and Others.

SALE OF HAY, WOOL, HORSES, COLTS, COWS, HOGS, PIGS, SHEEP, WAGGONS, CARTS, and SLEIGHS.—Will be sold by Auction, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, 1853 at the Farm of Sheriff Corbett, Bath road, about two miles from the City of Kingston, the following property:

About 70 or 80 Tons of Hay, new and old, mixed.
4 Working Horses.
2 Mares, fit for Ladies, ½ breed.
2 four-year old Colts, ¾ breed.
2 brood Mares, with Colts.
2 yearling Colts ¾ breed.
5 milch Cows.
4 Fat Cattle.
4 yearling Heifers, thoroughbred.
50 Sheep Southdown.
1 thoroughbred Ram.
6 large Hogs, pure Berkshire.
30 small ditto, do.
Waggons, Carts, Trucks, and Sleighs.
A large quantity of Oats, Peas in the Straw, and washed Wool.

Sale at 11 o'clock punctually.
JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, Oct. 10, 1853. 232

TERMS.—Over £12 10s. 3 months; over £25, 6 months; over £37 10s. 9 months; over £50, 12 months' Credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

FLORAL CONCERT,